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INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1865.

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STATE JOURNAL.

John Brown and Henry A. Wise—A Rule that Should Work Both Ways.

In the fall of 1859, John Brown, an earnest and somewhat mentally warped old man, with a few white and black followers, took forcible possession of the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry. The whole country was aroused by the deed, and especially the South boiled with wrath and fear. Virginia gathered her chivalry, and with an odds against them, as great as that of the Confederates against Anderson and his handful at Sumter, Brown and his men were overpowered; and those of them who were not slain, were reserved for trial and a legal death. Among the latter was the leader. He expiated at Charlestown, Virginia, on the scaffold, December 2, 1859, his rash and wrong act.

Let us look at the circumstances a little more closely, as we wish to draw a comparison.—An old man, by temperament a fanatic, and driven to monomaniacy by border ruffianism, attempted an ill-advised, impractical and illegal method of accomplishing what he thought to be a great good. This Quixotic essay to free the slaves proved, as it ought to, abortive.—But the anger and fright of Virginia knew no bounds. The latter abated with the capture of Brown, but the former could not be appeased. Governor Henry A. Wise outdid himself in speech-making and proclamations. He was shown that John Brown was crazy, and on the score of this fact he was asked to humanely commute his sentence. But his indignant Excellency was implacable. He admired the heroism of the old man, but no Northerner should do what he did and live.

At that day their nobleness and magnanimity was the constant sugar test in the mouths of Southern men; yet they were deaf to the entreaties of wise and good men, that John Brown of Osawatomie might live. Governor Wise hung the grey-headed enthusiast, and the South rejoiced in his death, while the North acquiesced in the course of the law.

But little more than a year from the day of the execution of this then criminal, now martyr...

Sherman's Attempted Capitulation.

The eminent military services of General Sherman will induce the people to look with all possible leniency on his unfortunate attempt to exercise the functions of President, Congress and Commander-in-Chief, in the truce he concluded with Johnston and Breckinridge; but it was a deplorable blunder, and the most astounding negotiation ever undertaken by a subordinate officer. ...

Richard Cobden.

In the glare of our recent successes, and in the gloom of our more recent loss, we must not forget our friends abroad. Among these, Richard Cobden was chief. He was a true Englishman, a representative of the commercial and industrial classes of Great Britain, and a staunch advocate of the cause of the North, and its current terrific struggle. We wish that he could have known of our triumphs; but, in ...

The Speed Decision.

Secretary Stanton did not ask, and Attorney General Speed did not determine a moment too soon, the status of paroled rebel officers, and of active rebel civilians, with reference to their old homes in the loyal States. These cattle have the shamelessness and assurance of the devil. We always thought it a stroke of fiendish impudence for Satan to present himself in the court of the Most High, among the sons of God, in the days of Job. Not one whit behind, ...

Visit of Indianians to the President.

SPEECH OF GOV. O. P. MORTON.

Reply of President Johnson.

His Policy of Reconstruction.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

On Friday, April 21st, a delegation of citizens of Indiana, headed by Gov. Morton, called upon President Johnson at his rooms in the Treasury building. They were received with marked courtesy by President Johnson, and, after a few minutes of cordial and informal intercourse, the visitors ranged themselves around the President who listened attentively to

GOVERNOR MORTON'S ADDRESS.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The Governor read the following minutes:

At a meeting of Indiana men, called at the National Hotel, by Governor Morton, Hon. D. P. Holloway ... made Chairman and Hon. U. M. Walker ... Secretary, on motion of R. M. Hall, Esq., the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, At a meeting of the people of the State of Indiana the following resolutions presented was unanimously adopted, now, therefore, we the citizens of Indiana, rejoicing to Washington, wishing to express our own sentiments, do hereby reiterate the same, and through Governor Morton desire the same presented to his Excellency the President of the United States.

Resolved, That, confiding to the fullest extent in the ability, patriotism, and integrity of Andrew Johnson, upon whom the Presidential office now devolves, we, with all the loyal men of the country, will rally around him and give his administration of the Government the same cordial and generous support ...

...son as we had it in Tennessee. Treason is none the less treason whether it be in a free State or in a slave State, but if there could be any difference in such a crime, he who commits treason in a free State is a greater traitor than he who commits it in a slave State. There might be some little excuse in a man based on his possession of the peculiar property, but the traitor in a free State has no excuse but simply to be a traitor. [Applause.]

Do not, however, understand me to mean by this that any man should be exonerated from the penalties and punishments of the crime of treason. The time has arrived when the American people should understand what crime is, that it should be punished, and its penalty inflicted. We say in our statutes and courts that burglary is a crime, that murder is a crime, that arson is a crime, and that treason is a crime; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States, say that treason shall consist of levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and comfort. I have just remarked that burglary is a crime, and has its penalties, and so on through the whole long catalogue of crime.

To illustrate by a sad event, which is before the minds of all, and which has draped this land in mourning. Who is there here who would say if the assassin who has stricken from our midst one beloved and revered by all, and passed him from time to eternity, to that bourne whence no traveller returns, who, I repeat, who, here would say that the assassin, if taken, should not suffer the penalties of his crime. Then, if you take the life of one individual for the murder of another, and believe that his property should be confiscated, what should be done with one who is trying to assassinate this nation? What should be done with him or them who have attempted the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people?

We were living at a time when the public mind had almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people should be educated and taught what is crime, and that treason is a crime, and the highest crime known to the law and the Constitution. Yes, treason against a State, treason against all the States, treason against the Government of the United ...

...were turned to my own State. If I could restore her, the measure of my ambition was complete. I thank the State of Indiana for the confidence and regard she manifested toward me which has resulted in what is now before me, placing me in the position I now occupy.

In conclusion, I will repeat that the vigor of my youth has been spent in advocating those great principles at the foundation of our Government, and, therefore, I have been by many denounced as a demagogue, I striving to please the people. I am free to say to you that my highest ambition was to please the people, for I believed that when I pleased them, I was pretty nearly right, and being in the right, I didn't care who assailed me. But I was going to say I have always advocated the principle that government was made for man—not man for government, even as the good Book says that the Sabbath was made for man—not man for Sabbath.

So far as in me lies, those principles shall be carried out; and, in conclusion, I tender you my profound and sincere thanks for your respect and support in the performance of the arduous duties now devolving upon me.

General Lee.

Those persons who fondly and foolishly fancied that General Robert E. Lee was a man set for higher and nobler, and more sensible than his master, Davis, will have been undeceived by the tenor of his farewell letter to the army which he surrendered to General Grant.

It was reported by some of the journals, and believed by some credulous minds, that Lee had seen the futility of further fighting, and was ready now to return to good citizenship and forswear rebellion. There was, until a week ago, a desire with some to condone treason and the desertion of his flag, in this person, and to forgive his offenses.

But the letter in question shows him as bitter and graceless a traitor as Davis himself—He congratulates the rebel soldiery that their conduct has "endeared them to their countrymen," and he bids them farewell "with increasing admiration of their constancy and *devotion to their country*, and bids them take with them "the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of *duty faithfully performed*."

With this slap in the face to loyal soldiers, ...

Slavery in Kentucky—Important Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KY.,
OFFICE OF ORGANIZATION U. S. TROOPS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 20.

To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: I write to call your attention to the disturbed condition of labor in Kentucky—the confusion produced by the nominal freedom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by State legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their labor for a single day, so that producers can not calculate their crops nor pursue agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes, and setting their faces towards Louisville, journey for days over long miles to these headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not forced to become outcasts and wanderers in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds are arriving daily to swell the throng.

The people, unable to feed the large surplus population suddenly thrown upon them, want and suffering has already begun, and demoralization and crime will follow as natural consequences. The Government, our Ministers and the Christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in this respect. It is for you, Governor, and your Legislature to obviate the arising evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment, and placing the State on a new basis.

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home will remain to till the soil, now so much in need of their labor. Slavery is at an end, and why deny it, or by withholding proper State legislation seek to retain longer the shadow of an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into the service, while the few thousands left are being rapidly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. ...

The Loyal Voice of North Carolina.

Where is Early?

General Wallace to the Clergymen of Baltimore.

The Labor Market.

"Oh Why Should the Spirit of Mortals be Proud?"

An Accommodating Bureau.

STATE JOURNAL.

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Journal Building.

IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born Feb. 12, 1809.
Died April 15, 1865.

HONORS TO THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Our Tribute to the Lamented Dead

Capture and Death of the Assassin.

Arrival of the Cortege.

Military Reception of the Remains.

The Procession to the State House.

Solemn Stillness of the Uncovered Multitude Along the Route.

The Body in State.

SCENE OF SADNESS AND SORROW.

Overwhelming Crowds to View the Body.

Decorations, Public and Private

Washington Street Impassable With Mourners.

INCIDENTS OF THE OBSEQUIES.

Deep Feeling of the People. Deep Solicitude of the Crowds, Deep Affection of the Mass.

About One Hundred and Fifty Visitors a Minute.

One Hundred Thousand Persons Pass in Thirteen Hours.

THE LESSON OF A LIFE.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Abraham Lincoln, born in Hardin county Kentucky, February 12, 1809, of poor parents who migrated to Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816, lost his mother there in 1818; made a trip to New Orleans as a hand, at $10 a month on a flat boat, when 19 years of age, and when just of age, accompanied his father in his second removal to a quarter section of wild land, near the present village of Decatur, in Central Illinois, where his father and step-mother have since died. Volunteering for the Black Hawk war in 1832, he was chosen captain by his company, and the next year was a candidate for the more popular branch of the State Legislature, but defeated. The next year he was again a candidate, and chosen, thence repeatedly re-elected. Meantime he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, taking up his residence at Springfield, the capital of the county and of the State. In 1846, he was made the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, and was returned by the largest majority ever given by the district to any candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election but was repeatedly a State Elector of President, being placed at the head of his ticket in order to give his party the benefit of his services as a canvasser or public debater from county to county.

He was thrice supported by his political associates for United States Senator, but never elected. In 1849, his party (Whig) was decidedly a minority, in 1854-5, there was a small Republican majority, but made up in part of Democrats who had just separated from their party on the Nebraska issue, and who hesitated to vote for one whom they had hitherto opposed as a Whig. Mr Lincoln, after receiving most of the Republican vote on several ballots, insisted on the withdrawal of his name and a concentration of the entire vote of his friends on Judge Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was thus elected to the seat he continues so ably and worthily to fill. In 1856 Mr Lincoln's name was presented by Illinois to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia for the Vice-Presidency; but, though he received 110 votes, a majority preferred Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, because of his location. In 1858, Mr Lincoln was made the Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he thoroughly and admirably canvassed the State—Mr. Douglas securing the election, while Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote. And, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, having the second highest vote on the first ballot, after which all the anti-Seward vote rapidly concentrated on him, putting him far ahead on the third ballot. He was chosen, after an animated canvass, in November ensuing, receiving the electoral vote of every Free State, save a part of that of New Jersey; giving him 180 in all to 123 for all others—to-wit: Breckinridge, 72, Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

Throughout most of the slave States those who wished to vote for him could only have done so at the peril of their lives, even had their votes been received at all. The fact that he received (like his immediate predecessor) a plurality only, not an absolute majority of the popular vote, does not prove that he was, even then, a minority candidate; while his re-election last November, after four years of bloody, most desolating, burdensome, and undecisive civil war, by a popular vote of 2,203,831 to 1,797,019 for his only competitor, and by the full electoral vote of all but three of the loyal States, is perhaps the most signal and emphatic verdict of approval ever accorded to any of our Presidents since Washington. The overwhelming triumphs of the national arms, which have since followed fast on that grand assertion of the Union's right to exist, had all but reached their natural culmination in the fall of the last rebel flag, when the pistol shot of an assassin suddenly ended the mortal career of our honored and honored chief, in the 57th year of his age. And no death was ever so widely or so deeply mourned as his.

I leave politics and war—secession and reconstruction—entirely out of view for the occasion, while I proceed partly to indicate some of the points of view wherein the career thus barely glanced at proffers counsel, guidance and cheer to the youth of our country.

I. Abraham Lincoln had no vantage ground in starting on the race of life. His parents were quite poor—far poorer than the average of our small farmers and mechanics to-day.—There was probably no year of his minority wherein his father was worth $500 in all.—Abraham lived nearly all his minority in one rude log house after another, working early and late, with hoe or axe, in field or forest—like other diligent sons of industrious pioneers and cultivators. Very few lads who will read this have such meager advantages of birth and fortune as he had.

II. He enjoyed, throughout his boyhood, the fewest possible facilities for education. Living always in a rude new country, on the outskirts of civilization, and repeatedly advancing therewith, he spent but few months in schools, and these were of the poorest and rudest. Altogether, his schooling was probably not equivalent to six months in one of the best district schools of our day. But he was always a careful and diligent improver of the hours not required for work or sleep, studying by the parental fireside, borrowing every book within reach, and making the best possible use of his opportunities, so that, at twenty-one, he was not merely a fair English scholar, but had mastered the art of a land surveyor as well. And the education he thus "picked up" by the wayside, as it were, by making the most of the odds and ends of his time, served him admirably throughout the memorable after years of his life.

III. He was never swerved from his convictions of principle and duty. While yet a lad, he was led by reading and reflection to adopt the principles distinctively held by the Whig party, then a decided minority in the country—hopelessly so in his own State. He was aspiring, and must have known that might be popular if he would. Gen. Jackson was then the popular idol, and all hope of political advancement seemed confined to the upholders of his sway. But Mr. Lincoln not only adhered through thirty years of mainly adverse fortune, to the Whig standard, but, when offered a large and lucrative job of surveying public lands in his section, which would have given him the means whereof he was sorely in need, declined it, simply because he chose not to incur personal obligations to the rule which he sincerely deprecated, and was laboring in his humble sphere to overthrow.

IV. Abraham Lincoln enjoyed no striking natural advantages of person or intellect. He was neither beautiful in feature, nor graceful in manner, he was not even eloquent. He was an admirable debater mainly because he took care to thoroughly master and comprehend any subject before he attempted to discuss it, and his speeches were transparently honest and candid. No hearer failed to realize that he fully believed what he uttered, and had undoubting faith in the views he maintained and commended. His arguments were cogent, his illustrations lucid, his speeches effective, because they had their root in a profound, intelligent conviction. Others elicited more frequent and louder huzzas who won far fewer votes.

V. Unyielding tenacity of purpose and resolution was a marked characteristic of our lost chief. He was slow in reaching convictions which had long before flashed upon others; but once attained, he inflexibly adhered to them. Defeat and disaster might for a time depress his spirits, but could not shake his determination. Never wrathful or passionate, seldom palpably exultant, he confronted calamity and discomfiture as one who sees through and beyond them. His errors and those of his subordinates he calmly regarded as beacons to guard against their repetition. Thus self-poised, yet void of conceit or presumption, he steadily learned, and grew, and was manifestly a larger, wiser, graver, more capable, competent Executive in the last than in the first months of his Presidency.

I have thus endeavored, without extravagance or blind partiality, to evoke the lesson of a useful life. May that life be deeply pondered by the millions now rising up to sway the destinies and wear the honors of this regenerated republic!

THE CATASTROPHE.

The passage of the late President from life to death, and from death to the tomb, deserves the record which we have compiled below for preservation by our readers. We begin with the crime which wrung the heart-strings of the nation.

THE MURDER.

The assassination of President Lincoln, as developed by the subsequent investigations was planned and consummated in the coolest blood, and with extraordinary precautions. The mysterious disappearance of the murderer himself declares the perfection of his arrangements, while a review of that scene in which he was doubly an actor, will make manifest his infernal deliberation. Let the reader, then, imagine the fatal box at the theater to be in the second tier above the stage, and to the right of the audience. The entrance to it is by a door from the adjoining gallery. Booth having entered by deceiving the guard, found himself in a dark corridor, of which the wall made an acute angle with the door. He had previously gouged a channel from the plaster and placed near by a stout piece of board which he now inserted between the wall and the pannel of the door. Ingress then became impossible. He next turned toward the entrances to the box, these were two, as the box by a sliding partition was convertible into two when desired. The door at the bottom of the passage was open; that nearer the murderer was closed. Both had spring locks, but their screws had been carefully loosened so as to yield to a slight pressure if necessary. In the hither door a small hole had been bored, through which to survey the interior of the box. To this Booth resorted after fastening the door first described, and discovered that the occupants had taken seats according to his careful disposition of them, viz the President in the arm chair nearest the audience, Mrs. Lincoln next, then, after a considerable space, Miss Clara Harris in the corner nearest the stage, and Major H R. Rathbone on the lounge along the further wall. The report of the pistol first announced the presence of an assassin, who utters the word, "Freedom," and advances toward the front. Major Rathbone discerns him through the smoke, and grapples with him. Booth drops his pistol and aims with a knife at the breast of his antagonist, who catches the blow in the upper part of his left arm, but is unable to detain the desperado, though immediately seizing again and tearing his clothes as he vaults some twelve feet down upon the open stage, tangling his spur in the draped flag below the box and stumbling in his fall. Recovering himself immediately, he flourishes his dagger, shouting "*Sic semper tyrannus!*" and the "The South is avenged!" and retreats successfully through the familiar labyrinth of the theater to his horse in waiting below. Between the deed and the escape there was not the lapse of a minute. The hour was about half-past ten. There was only one pursuer.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln was shot in the back of the head, behind the left ear, the ball traversing an oblique line to the right ear. He was rendered instantaneously unconscious, and never knew friends or pain again. He was conveyed as soon as possible to the house of Mr Peterson opposite the theater, and there expired next morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock attended by the principal members of his Cabinet, Senator Sumner, Major Hay, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Rev. Dr. Gurley, and several surgeons, from all of whom the heart-rending spectacle drew copious tears of sorrow. Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert were in an adjoining apartment—the former bowed down with anguish the latter strong enough to sustain and console her. Soon after 9 o'clock the body was removed to the White House under military escort.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

On Tuesday, the 18th, from ten to five o'clock, the body of the late President lay in state in the East Room of the White House, and was gazed upon by an immense throng of not less than twenty thousand people, of all classes and conditions. Especially were the colored mourners noticeable for their number and the touching expressions of their grief. The features of their beloved benefactor were sweetly placid,

at ten o'clock with a procession of the Marshals around the coffin, after which the Guard of Honor, and the Guard of Sergeants filed in and took charge of the remains. The undertaker replaced the lid, and the last glance of Abraham Lincoln had been taken in Indiana forever. The flowers which garlanded the coffin were gathered up and given to the charge of the State Librarian for preservation.

At a few minutes past ten, the order was given, and while the band played the solemn air "Old Hundred," the coffin was lifted from the dais to the shoulders of the Sergeants, and by them carried to the funeral car, whence, through a line of armed troops, and torch bearers, extending from the south entrance of the Capitol to the west end of the Union Depot, the procession headed by the carriages of Generals Hooker and Hovey, and composed of the civic and military escort, attended by Senator Lane and Representatives Orth, Stillwell and Farquhar, moved, amid the tolling of bells and thousands of uncovered heads, to place the coffin of Abraham Lincoln upon the train prepared by the Lafayette Railroad Company, to be transported to Chicago.

Thus ended the Funeral Honors, paid by the State of Indiana to the memory of the late President of the United States. It is hazarding nothing to say that Indiana never saw such a sight, and, in the providence of God, we hope she may never see such again. The world's history is emblazoned by the examples of a few martyrs to the cause of Liberty and Religion, and sacred in the heart of Indiana is to-day added to the shining necrology the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the murdered President of the United States of America.

Hush, the Dead March wails in the people's ears;
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears.

Bury the great man with an empire's lamentation,
Let us bury the great man to the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation.

Mourning when its leaders fall;
While sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
Our foremost, yet with least pretence.

Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.

And let the land whose hearths he saved from shame
For many and many an age proclaim
Their ever honest President's great fame.
With honor, honor, honor, honor to him,
Eternal honor to his name.

And while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory.

DECORATIONS OF THE CITY.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The interior decorations of the State House are of a character that will reflect no discredit upon the State authorities, and those enterprising and energetic gentlemen, Colonels Frybarger and Storm, who have had the matter in especial charge, assisted materially by Mr. B. F. Foster, who labored efficiently and ceaselessly to accomplish the work entrusted to him. Few persons who are familiar with the rather shabby appearance of the State Capitol would be able to recognize the interior in the elegant dress which has been prepared for it. Indeed, persons who have traveled with the funeral cortege from the time it left Washington up to its arrival here, say that in no other city has the hall in which the remains of our President have been exhibited, been so completely, elegantly and appropriately decorated. The walls have been papered, and the floor covered with matting. The evergreen wreaths and garlands which hang in rich profusion from the walls have been artistically constructed, and the exquisite taste displayed in arranging them shows that the whole matter has been in the hands of true artists. Along the walls hang pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Colonel Dick O'Neill and Edward Everett. Busts of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Webster, Clay and Douglas — placed at intervals, their brows bound with the ever-living laurel, throughout the hall. A beautiful bust of Washington, by that eminent artist, T. O. Jones, of Cincinnati, stands on a pedestal at the head of the coffin, its brow encircled with a laurel wreath. The hall is curtained with black, and brilliantly lighted with numerous chandeliers. The catafalque on which the coffin rests, is covered with fine black velvet, and trimmed with silver fringe. But the crowning glory of the interior decorations is the canopy overhanging and surrounding the catafalque. It is constructed of black material, in pagoda shape, with white cords and tassels. The roof—if such a term may be properly used—is studded with golden stars.

The Washington street front of the State House, though not so handsomely done as the interior, shows very well. The large pillars are draped with black and white, twined with garlands of evergreens. The front is festooned with black and white. A painting of the State coat of arms adorns the pediment.

Colonel Frybarger is entitled to the credit, we believe, of making the designs of the State House decorations. Mr. Lewis Stechan did the upholstery, and arranged the wall decorations.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

The fence around the State House square is hung with wreaths of arbor vitæ. At each corner on Washington street, small arches, trimmed with evergreens, have been erected.

The main entrance, on Washington street, is a structure of considerable size, combining quite a variety of styles of architecture. It is about twenty-five feet high, forty feet in length, and twenty-four feet wide. Underneath is a carriage way twelve feet wide, with a six foot passage way on either side. The main pillars are fifteen feet high. Portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Morton are suspended from the pillars, while on the pedestals at the top, rest handsome busts of Washington, Webster, Lincoln and Clay. Over the arches is a speaking stand, with seats for the choristers and musicians. The entire structure is beautifully shrouded in black and white, relieved by evergreen garlands, with a fine display of flags. At the north side a simple Gothic arch, decorated with the usual draping of black and white, has been erected.

WASHINGTON STREET.

From the State House to New Jersey street, Washington street is superbly decorated. A busy scene it presented Saturday night. Fires were built at intervals, and almost the entire population of the street were busy as beavers, finishing the arches, and fixing up the business houses. There are three arches—one at the crossing of Illinois street, another at Pennsylvania, and a third at Alabama. The arch at Illinois street, which may be taken as a type of the others, is a skeleton of wood, on which is wrought an elegant fabric of white, black and evergreen. The main passage, just over the railroad track, is about thirty feet wide, with twelve foot passages on each side. The framework in the middle is about thirty feet high. Plumes and flags ornament the top, and an eagle, over the main arch, holds in his beak a beautiful evergreen wreath, interspersed with white roses. Numerous ropes, with curtains, of white and black looped up, studded with white rosettes, and white streamers hanging down, were stretched across the street, from the tops of the houses.

Mr. Riley displayed excellent taste in the decorations of the Metropolitan Theater. In the center hung a circular banner, in evergreen framework, which bore the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

HIS LIFE WAS GENTLE, AND THE ELEMENTS SO MIXED IN HIM, THAT NATURE MIGHT STAND UP AND SAY TO ALL THE WORLD,

THIS WAS A MAN.

On either side the banner were representations of "Fame," with her trumpet, and the Goddess of Liberty. Above all is the eagle, with a picture of Lincoln in his beak, and black plumes overhang the whole.

Masonic Hall was festooned with red, white and blue, and hung with banners.

Geisendorff's Wool Factory was ornamented with broad stripes of alternate black and white, with a handsome American flag, bordered with black, looped up in the center.

The City Hall was most profusely decorated, from dome to basement, being hung with wreaths, garlands, streamers, flags, rosettes, &c. The words, "Our Glorious Union," formed by jets of gas, run across the front of the entire building. The decoration of the building is in excellent taste, and reflects great credit on those who had it in charge. We understand that it was gotten up by contributions from the police and city officers—the police themselves doing the work.

Tyler's Bee Hive and the Union Telegraph office presented a handsome appearance.

J. H. Vajen had an elegant and rather unique representation of an hour glass, with other decorations, on a frame work in front of his store.

The windows of the Adams Express office were handsomely decorated with portraits of Lincoln, shrouded in mourning.

J. H. Baldwin, of the Fancy Bazaar, made an elegant display.

Huey & Mathews exhibited a fine front, with portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Morton and Sheridan.

The building occupied by Owen McGinnis was beautifully draped, while Barnes, of the upper story, contributed well executed portraits of Lincoln and Morton, to the general display.

Hume, Adams & Co. presented a fine appearance. In one window was the representation of a tomb, with an angel hovering over it, on the base of the tomb the word "Lincoln." In the same window appeared the motto: "Our martyred President—Gone, but not forgotten." In another window was an interior view of a camp tent, with a picture of Lincoln, and the motto "Abraham Lincoln! Honored in Life! Remembered in Death!"

The Boston Store presented a pleasing variety of flags, wreaths, drapery, &c., tastefully arranged, with pictures of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Webster and Clay.

Temperance Hall has no cause to blush on account of the appearance it presented. In addition to the elegant shrouding, with handsome wreaths, there was a shield, bearing the portrait of the lamented dead, and the apt quotation "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

The Peru Railroad office displayed one of Jones' life-like busts of Lincoln, and was elegantly ornamented with drapery.

The office of Seidensticker & Kappes attracted the attention of passers, by the elegant simplicity and appropriateness of its decorations.

The veranda of Little's Hotel was neatly and attractively festooned with black and white, wreaths, flags, &c.

Odd Fellows Hall, in addition to the decorations, presented the beautiful sentiment, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

The establishments of J. George Stilz, J. W. Holland, Tousey & Byram, Alvord, Caldwell & Alvord, Root & Barnett, Carsey & Laman, Home Mutual Insurance Company, Munson & Johnson, Geo. F. Adams, Joseph McCreery and the Pay Department, were all handsomely decorated.

The establishment of H. P. Knoderer & Bro. was ornamented with rather more taste than might have been expected, considering the hurry in which it was gotten up.

The house of Hays & Rosenthal elegantly represented grief, hope and immortality, in festoons of black and white, with a beautiful embroidery of evergreen.

The establishment of Merrill & Co. was elegantly decorated, and presented the motto, "He being dead yet speaketh."

The establishment of W. J. Haskett displayed a large white banner, trimmed with black, bearing the inscription "He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless, but count him far above the crowd of his fellow men."

The establishments of Goodman & Morris, Glaser & Mitchell, the People's Store, Jones & Vinnedge, ..., Wm. Haerle, R. Parker, Bates House, Palmer House, Bowen & Stewart, L. J. Moseler, Moses Myer, Dessar & Bros., J. W. Copeland, Benjamin Simon, Dudley, Newcomb & Co, and a great many others whose names we failed to obtain, were handsomely decorated.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster succeeded in making an excellent display. Black and white drapery, studded with large white rosettes, ran entirely around the cornices under the roof, and every window was neatly draped, in white and black, with crossed flags and rosettes over the caps. The building, as dressed for the funeral reception, presented an elegant appearance, worthy of the occasion.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Was draped with festoons of black and white around the cornice and beneath the windows, the corners surmounted by plumes. The Meridian street front was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, in arches above the windows, interspersed with rosettes and draped flags. In the center of the front was a life-size bust picture of the late President, on either side of which drooped the national colors, crossed and draped. A large flag floated above Meridian street, midway between the Journal Building and Wesley Chapel.

MERIDIAN STREET

The wholesale grocery establishment of Conneely & Wiles, as well as those of Mooney & Co., Keefer & Rush, at the foot of the street, were decorated, as also those of Vinnedge & Jones, Hays & Rosenthal, Webb, Tarkington & Co., C[illegible] & Brother, Hendricks, Edmunds & Co., Grosland & McGuire, and Sawyer, Slocoman & Hasselman.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

In the course of a drive about the city we noticed the dwellings of Dr. Thompson, Charles Mayer, and J. F. Ramsay, on Illinois street; Colonel James Blake, corner Tennessee and North; Mrs. Judge Caleb Smith, New York and California; C. Geisendorff, New York street; J. L. Fogate, D. M. Cantrell and Samuel Hippard, Tennessee street; Willis Murphy and Major V. C. Hanna, Meridian street, Judge David McDonald, Joseph E. McDonald, William Wood, City Engineer, and William Sheets, Pennsylvania street; Mrs. Hoyt, Massachusetts Avenue; J. H. Vajen, Meridian street; Dr. Kitchen and A. G. Pettibone, Meridian street; Nicholas McCarty and Mr. Day, Meridian street, as being handsomely and appropriately decorated. The dwelling of E. A. Hessler, 188 Tennessee street, was elegantly decorated, as were hundreds of others, which we have failed to enumerate.

STREET CAR DECORATIONS.

Mr. R. B. Catherwood, President of the Street Railroad Company, had all the cars handsomely decorated. The following is a list of the mottoes:

Car No. 10—"Sorrow for the Dead; Justice for the Living; Punishment for Traitors."

Car 11—"He has gone from Works to his Reward."

Car 12—"East, West, North and South Mourn, for the Greatest Friend of Suffering Humanity is Gone."

Car 13—"Fear not, Abraham, I am thy Shield; thy Reward shall be Exceedingly Great."

Car 14—"Justice, not Revenge."

Car 15—"With Malice towards None; with Charity to All."

Car 16—"Too Good for Earth, to Heaven thou art Gone, and Left a Nation in Tears."

Car 17—"The Joy of Our Heart has Ceased; Our Dance has Turned into Mourning."

Car 18—"Rest in Peace, thou Gentle Spirit,
"Souls like thine with God inherit
"Life and Love."

Car 19—"The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
"Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

Car 20—"Thou art Gone, and Friend and Foe alike Appreciate thee Now."

650 PER CENT.—There is a party in this city that has realized 650 from Oil Stock.

See advertisement of the National Petroleum Mining Company of Indianapolis. 22&w1wd

Grant as a Negotiator.

The rebel General Johnston is reported to have tried his powers of diplomacy upon General Grant, in behalf of Jefferson Davis, and other leading conspirators who would not be protected by stipulations in favor of the military force which Johnston proposed to surrender. This effort of the rebel commander was natural and magnanimous on his part toward the fallen chiefs whom his arms could no longer protect, but General Grant informed him in decisive terms that they could not be included in the negotiation. Davis and his fellow criminals were then left to their fate, and Johnston surrendered his army, which he saw was powerless to give further aid to the insurrection, or even to preserve its own existence in case of an attack by the Union forces.

Grant has been famous for the terseness of his negotiations with rebel commanders, although always courteous and magnanimous. When Buckner begged for terms for his beaten army at Fort Donaldson, more favorable than the situation warranted, General Grant stated the terms he would give, and notified Buckner that in case of their non-acceptance he proposed to move at once upon the enemy's works. The result was an immediate surrender.

At Vicksburg a brief interview with Pemberton was followed by the surrender of an army of 30,000 men and the fortress of the Mississippi. The capitulation of Lee, and the correspondence connected with it are fresh in the public mind. As a victor he has never imposed cruel or degrading conditions upon a defeated enemy, nor permitted himself to be moved from the terms his judgment determined him to exact. He has exhibited the highest evidences of greatness in the field and the council, and is to-day, the central figure of the famous military chieftains of the world.

Opening and Closing Thefts.

The saying "there is honor among thieves," is far from holding good in all cases. The light-fingered element of character is disintegrating rather than composing in its nature. A brotherhood of rascality may hold together, to a certain extent, for the purposes of aggrandizement and protection, but beyond this, that which makes them steal will make them betray. If men will feloniously, or by robber force take from others, they will, with the first opportunity, play the thief and the bandit among themselves.

Without beating the bush for illustrations, we have a marked one at hand. The rebellion was ushered in by the gigantic theft of Floyd. It was a necessary inaugural ceremony to secession. Granny Buchanan allowed the villainy without protest, and the North were stunned by the stupendousness of the crime. The South applauded the robbery as a daring and virtuous act, and rewarded the embezzler with a high military office. His betrayal of our trust was, in their opinion, loyalty to the Confederacy. But that which made Floyd steal from the United States treasury, was the same trait of character which caused him to leave Buckner to hold the bag at Fort Donelson.

His own people soon learned him by experience; and, for the last three years, his name has hardly been mentioned in the South. He has been stricken from their list of heroes. But, if any of the original seceders are to be considered great, Floyd must be restored to his old place in their hearts; since, President, Cabinet and all are making their grand finale as thieves. Theft was the introductory act of the rebellion, and theft is its closing circumstance. The men who planned, and encouraged the robbing of our Treasury, are the men who are carrying out their principles by robbing their own people.

If the telegraphic report be true, that the retiring Confederates did not molest the Farmers' Bank at Richmond, our statement is not invalidated. Either, the hasty advance of the Federals, cut short the plundering of Jeff. Davis & Co, or, they were not able to break open the vault, or they suffered this handful to remain unmolested, so as to blind the public as to their real bandit performances. Should gold have been left by mistake in the Farmers' Bank, these honorable thieves, when they rest their wearied limbs on the other side of the Mexican border, will apologize to each other, and to the world for this oversight; just as the old toper begged pardon of the bystanders, for accidentally drinking a glass of water.

The rebellion is dead, and while its horrid carcass is stretched out before us, friend and foe must be impressed with the fact that it was born in theft, and that it died in robbery. To change the figure—Floyd's grand treasury haul was the pedestal, while the, extortion, plundering and flight of Jeff Davis is the cap-stone of treason. No man could have devised a more appropriate ending for this needless and wicked undertaking. The leaders have thus manifested their true character to those whom they misled, and have left their names upon their pages of history as thieves and robbers, instead of heroes and revolutionists. They have taken away the faintest tinting of sublimity from their character, and have deprived themselves of all sympathy and extenuation by the superlative meanness of this their closing act.

The State Rights Theory as Defined by General Lee.

A correspondent of the New York Herald reports a conversation held with General Lee since his surrender, on the political results of the failure of the rebellion. Lee treats the rebellion as an armed contest in behalf of State Rights, meaning, of course, the right to secede from the Union at pleasure.

He says that "when the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession."

Well, she is surrendering her armies about as fast as it can be done, and her return to the Union will follow as a natural consequence.

We have in the language of Lee, the true meaning of the State Rights dogma. It has never been anything but a revolutionary and disorganizing doctrine, and of war with national strength and existence. Its attempted enforcement has cost the South enough to satisfy it with the first experiment, and we shall not be troubled with another war to prove that the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to the Nation and not to the State.

We commend the frank statement of General Lee as to what is meant by the cant phrase of "State Rights," to those Northern men who have claimed that Democracy and State Rights are one and the same.

THE QUINCY JOLLIFICATION.—We took occasion last week to speak of a reported jollification at Quincy, in this county, over the death of Abraham Lincoln. Since that time we have learned the names of the prime movers in this affair. We regret to learn that so many fools could be found, even in Pipe Creek Township. Their names, so far as we have them, are. First and foremost, was an old drunken bloat from Butler county, Ohio, named James Shirar, who is beneath the notice of any decent man. Then comes Wm. Stokes, the man who stole ten dollars from a soldier and was caught at it, together with Wm. Barton, Jas. Nelson, Isaac Moore, Hiram Peel, Elias Stokes, Andrew Stokes, and the Stokes family generally, including a female named Miss Beal, who expressed a wish that she might have Mr. Lincoln's remains to burn. We also learn that Harmon Peel was chosen to burn the town, but through cowardice, or having got too drunk, was unable to come to time. It is well enough that they did not attempt it, for if they had, some of their rotten carcasses would have burned in it.—*Anderson American.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, eight or nine years old, son of Mr. D. Helman, was placed on a horse, yesterday morning, and started out to take a ride alone. When near the depot, the horse taking fright at the whistle of a locomotive, ran away and threw the child off, his foot, it is supposed, sticking into the stirrup until he was carried into a pond, where, from appearance, the horse stepped on the child's arm, breaking it badly and freeing him from the stirrup. A negro passing by discovered the head of the child just raised above the water, and wading in, rescued him from a melancholy death, and conveyed him to a drug store in the vicinity. Dr. Bray was called in, but it is not yet determined whether or not the arm will have to be amputated. The child received some slight bruises on the head also.—*Evansville Journal.*

Keep Force Enough.

With the surrender of Johnston, the rebellion is virtually ended. Still there will be considerable bodies of armed men to negotiate with, and bands of marauders and guerrillas to quell or exterminate. This being so, we hope that we will not prematurely diminish our forces or relax in our pursuing energies. If the mass of our soldiers are disbanded, and scatter back to their homes on the policy that a few can overcome a few, we fear that treason will again, to a destructive extent, gather head, and we will waste double the amount of time and means, and life, than if, with an overwhelming army, we compelled the disloyal fragments to the alternative of surrender, exile or destruction.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, from our inexperience in military affairs, from a misunderstanding of our own needs, and from our ignorance of the earnestness of our enemies, we attempted with insufficient forces to accomplish a terrible and gigantic task. Though we had more men at command, and, in every way, larger resources, we did not sufficiently draw upon ourselves. The consequence was that on many fields where victory might have been decisive in our favor, the result was either doubtful, or upon the side of our enemies. Where we might have had double the number of our foe, we were more than once woefully in the minority.

The successes of the last year have come, not because for the first time we were fully aroused to wrath—not because we were inspired by an influx of courage—not because of an increase of military experience; but, for the reason that we made free use of our fighting population. Again and again we called upon the people to rally to the rescue—again and again they came. But when men could or would not decide for themselves, the Government without delicacy or hesitancy decided for them. Disciplined multitudes have accomplished what a disciplined few could not.

As one, we speak our mind in this matter, not from a knowledge that our forces will now, for economy's sake, be depleted; but from the fear that a relatively small number of troops will be thought sufficient to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. Our hope is, and it is probably the intention of the powers that be, that a large army should move with the tramp of fate into Alabama and Mississippi, and crush the remaining insurgents into surrender, or sweep them into the gulf, or into the Father of Waters—that another formidable force should pour down into Texas, and purify all the trans-Mississippi region of traitors. We have learned that quick and overwhelming work is the most merciful as well as the most just. A lingering death to the Confederacy would be cruel to the South, and unjust to the North if we allow a few predatory bands to exist among us, just as English gentlemen spare foxes, for the pleasure and excitement of hunting them down, we can say nothing else but sorrow for our own folly. Let us have sharp, rapid and thorough work while we are at it, then the disbanding of our armies, and the return of our soldiers to the avocations of peace, will be permanent, as well as pleasurable.

The End of War—Johnston has Surrendered.

We have the welcome intelligence that the rebel army, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, has surrendered, together with all other hostile forces east of the Chattahoochie, and peace now reigns in all the region embraced by the surrender. There were misgivings in the public mind as to the ultimate effect of General Sherman's unfortunate convention and its repudiation by the Government, but Johnston was too experienced a soldier to sacrifice any more men in an enterprise that was utterly hopeless, and on being notified that the President had refused to approve the conventional agreement made by General Sherman, he accepted the same terms on which Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. This places in our hands all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the captured forces, and utterly annihilates all armed opposition in the Carolinas and Georgia. What few rebel soldiers remain in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, will make a virtue of necessity and surrender on the same terms, at the earliest opportunity.

Thus ends the greatest and bloodiest rebellion ever known among civilized nations, and ends, too, without any concessions by the National Government to encourage rebellion in the future. The nation stands erect, more powerful than in any former period of our history, its strength developed, its escutcheon purified from the reproach of slavery, the chronic danger of disruption removed, and a love of country, and national confidence prevailing among the people to a degree hitherto unknown.

Soon the illustrious armies who have carried the flag of the Republic through the storm of battle, and baptized it with new glories by their valor and triumphs, will return to mingle with their loved ones, and engage in the avocations of peace. The terrible sacrifices of war will no longer be demanded of us, and the people can address themselves to the task of repairing the ravages of past hostilities, excepting, alas! the gallant dead, who come not with their comrades to receive the plaudits of a grateful country, and whose loss cannot be repaired.

Thus have perished the hopes of an infatuated aristocracy, of founding a magnificent slave empire on the ruins of the Republic created by Washington and his compatriots, and henceforth the immortal words of Webster "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE," will be accepted as the political faith of the whole American people.

"Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpets clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood,
But joy and pleasure open to the view uninterrupted."

A NICE PLACE TO KEEP AWAY FROM.—A correspondent of the Anderson American thus photographs the inhabitants of an infamous little town, in that locality, known as Alexandria:

About the last groan you hear from their tombs is, "The country is mired with intolerant taxation," and oftentimes this well comes up from those whose worldly treasure in itself, would not be sufficient to purchase ground enough to bury them under, with the price of land at 50 cents per acre.

I'll tell you where the sore place is with them. The poor devils are not allowed to stick their bills into the Government soup-bowl! "That's what the rag hung by." My opinion is, before ever this Copperhead breed holds office again under our Government, the moss will be found growing upon their lecherous hides as long as a rake handle.

You may frequently in their "Congress" hear them discussing technical points of the United States Constitution, disputing touching geographical boundaries of different States and countries, when, in fact, half of them could not distinguish the Constitution of the United States from Dr. Jayne's almanac, and as to the science of geography, they, with the map before them, wouldn't know h—l from Rhode Island.

VINDICATION.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the public journals to the effect that the Postmaster of Huntington, Indiana, had been removed from his office for the malversation of moneys. Knowing the high character of the gentleman referred to, we declined to give the report either publication or credence; and now we find that the Indianapolis Journal, which inadvertently copied the charge, comes out with a full and unqualified *amende* to the slandered gentleman, Mr. Birkel, and an indignant denunciation of the vile fabrication of the slanderers. We are in possession of information showing that the charge had its origin in political spite. Mr. B. is a staunch Union man, and is too valuable to his party to be regarded with favorable feelings by the other side. It may be a satisfaction to him, however, to know that while the authors of this paltry piece of malice are justly reprobated, he, himself, has the confidence and the sympathy of the whole community.—*Indiana American.*

REVIVAL.—The Christian Church in this city, under the ministrations of Elder D. R. Van Buskirk, has recently received several accessions to its numbers, with the prospect of still more to come. It is the intention of the members, we understand, to erect a more suitable building, at an early day—one that will better accommodate the increasing membership.—*Greensburg Chronicle.*

SEWING MACHINES.—We call attention of persons wishing employment, to the advertisement of D. B. Herrinton & Co., in our to-day's paper.

THE NEWS.

The rebel ram Webb, of which so much has been said, ran out at the mouth of Red river on the 23d, and passing all our gunboats made her escape down the Mississippi. She was fired upon by the Manhattan, but was not injured. At Tunica Bend she met the steamer Saratoga, which she attempted to run down, but without success. When last heard from—on the morning of the 24th—she was fifty miles above New Orleans, heading along without attempting any injury to our river craft. It was reported that Jeff Davis was on board, and that he was making for Havana or Mexico.

Gen. Washburne's order declaring that all confederate soldiers found in his district after the 25th of April would be considered felons and treated as such, are having a salutary effect on guerrillas in the vicinity of Memphis, many of whom had come in and surrendered.

Admiral Porter has been detached from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him.

General Grant will return to Washington, as the war is considered as virtually closed by the surrender of Johnston, and no great difficulty is anticipated in disarming the remainder of the insurgents.

The Navy Department has information that the rebel ram Stonewall left Teneriffe on the 1st, and sailed toward the West Indies.

The Government is establishing military posts in the disloyal counties of Maryland. The troops are to live by foraging on the country, giving receipts in all cases, so that those proving themselves loyal may be reimbursed.

The proposed reduction of the military establishment will discharge a large number of clerks from the various departments.

A report from Bagdad states that Cortinas had captured Matamoras, with slight casualties on either side. Mejia was at Bagdad expecting an attack. Cortinas has about three thousand men.

The New York Herald says that the following organizations are included in the surrender of Johnston: The military division of the West, Gen. Houston commanding, the army of Tennessee, army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg, army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Gen Hardee; Georgia militia, Gen Howell Cobb. The portion of the army of East Mississippi not surrendered is that of Dick Taylor's, which formed part of Johnston's command, but as Davis is probably making his way through that district, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis got beyond the Mississippi. The sixty six officers surrendered by Johnston rank as follows: Generals 3, Major Generals 20, Brigadiers 23.

It is now estimated that the number who perished by the terrible Sultana disaster is about fifteen hundred. Seven hundred and eighty-six were rescued but many of them are in the Memphis hospitals badly scalded. The investigation ordered by General Washburne is progressing.

Dr. Sharpe, of St. Louis, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond.

A Washington letter says that it is expected that Mr. Seward will remain in the Cabinet, but in case of his retirement, Mr. Sumner or Charles Francis Adams will succeed him.

Advices from Little Rock state that an officer on Kirby Smith's staff, with a flag of truce, had been at that place for some days. The flag of truce reached General Fagan had been detained by high water.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap on Thursday and were paroled.

Among the prisoners captured at Selma, Alabama, were 150 officers. Forrest, Adams, Dick Taylor, Roddy, Armstrong and others escaped. Forrest is reported wounded in the arm.

Cahawba, so long used by the Confederates as a prison pen, has fallen into our hands. About 700 Union prisoners were rescued.

THE LATEST.

The rebel ram Webb has gone the way of her predecessors. After passing New Orleans with the stars and stripes flying, she hoisted the Confederate flag, but when a short distance above Fort St. Philip her condenser got out of order and she was deserted and blown up. Some of her crew have arrived at New Orleans, while others escaped to parts unknown.

One hundred and five officers and one thousand men of Morgan's old command yesterday surrendered to Gen. Hobson at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and twelve hundred more surrendered to the troops of the same commander at other points. Several hundred deserters from the rebel army also came in and took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now rid of rebels.

Advices from the Shenandoah Valley state that Lee's men are required to take the oath of allegiance before being allowed to return to their old homes in that vicinity. Many of Mosby's men are also coming in, among them his second in command, Lieutenant Colonel Chambers.

Advices from Mobile state that our captures there amount to 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, 30,000 bales of cotton, besides a large quantity of corn and other grain. It is stated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are secreted in the swamps, most of which will fall into our hands. More than 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up. An attempt had been made, but failed, to assassinate General Granger. The dispatch boat Rose was blown up by a torpedo on the 14th, by which accident two men were killed and three wounded. A dispatch dated 19th says that officers from Dick Taylor's army had arrived at Canby's headquarters asking terms of surrender.

Our advices from Europe by the City of London are to the 20th, and contain the comments of the English press on the fall of Richmond. The event is generally accepted as the close of the rebellion.

The rebel General Slaughter claims through the Houston Telegraph that in the recent conference between himself and General Lew. Wallace, that the latter guaranteed, in case of surrender, the rights of private property, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. This absurd story is contradicted by the rebel General Walker, who says that the terms were the laying down of their arms and taking the oath of allegiance, and that they must accept such terms of amnesty or exile as the Government might grant. These terms the rebels declined to accept, declaring that with 300,000 men yet in the field, the South could achieve her independence.

The Herald's correspondent says that Johnston was not aware of Grant's presence in North Carolina until he quietly put his endorsement on the written terms of surrender. Bragg had been relieved of command, and was not included in the surrender. Wade Hampton refused to surrender, and had gone South with Jeff. Davis.

Cortinas has captured Bagdad with its small garrison.

Among those who drifted down to Fort Pickering and were saved, after the Sultana disaster, were the following Indiana names: Sergeant C. W. Miles, 9th Cavalry, R. Falkington, — Cavalry; J. R. Delender, 3d Cavalry; M. Reynolds, 55th; J. Brooks, 10th; R. Feisbatman, 9th Cavalry, John Berior, 9th, G. M. Sheppard, 10th Cavalry, and his father Sanitary Agent, Lieutenant J. F. Elliott, 12th; Lieutenant Swain, 11th Cavalry; Lieutenant W. F. Dunn, 10th Cavalry.

The Sewards are reported by Surgeon General Barnes to be rapidly improving.

Our Consul General in Canada have notified the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be given up.

The latest news of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis is up to the 23d, when he passed through Charlotte, South Carolina, on his southward march, escorted by a brigade of Hampton's cavalry. Wilson was at Macon, two days previous, which leaves the fugitive but slight chances of escape. The story that he has any large amount of specie with him is considered doubtful. It is said that he has a large sum to his credit in the Havana banks and papers captured in Richmond show that a large amount had been placed to the credit of the rebel Secretary of State in foreign countries by Davis' order.

The Stonewall—Military Posts in Maryland—Reduction of the Military Expenses.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been received by the Navy Department that the rebel iron clad, Stonewall, left Teneriffe on the 2d instant, for the West Indies, and is supposed by this time to be in that locality.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbon, of the 2d corps arrived here from City Point on a special boat to-day. The latter brought up seventy six rebel battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department.

The Government has established military posts in St. Mary's, Prince George, and Charles county, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal citizens in that vicinity, and to prevent any treasonable demonstration by disloyal people. The protection which was given the murderer Booth, plainly exhibited the extent of the latter. Troops are to forage on the county, and to give receipts for everything they take, which will be paid to all persons proving their loyalty.

Edwin Booth, who is now in this city, came, it is said, at the instance of his mother, to obtain the body of his brother.

The Government has already begun the work of retrenching its expenses, and a great many clerks will be discharged.

Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here to the latter place on a visit of curiosity or pleasure.

Considerable disorder has prevailed here for the past few days among numbers of troops who have passed through this city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

Wilson's Progress.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Macon, Atlanta and Columbus papers contain accounts of the march of Wilson's forces up to the 20th instant.

The rebels are represented as fighting desperately, but were defeated and lost West Point, Columbus and Montgomery. All the bridges and rolling stock on the Montgomery and West Point railroad were burned. At Lagrange the depot was burned but no private buildings. The city of Griffin was surrendered by the Mayor.

Demand for the Murderers.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Washington special says our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities, that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States.

FROM MOBILE.

The Captures of Cannon, Cotton and Rosin—Attempt to Assassinate General Granger—Proposal to Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, 30,000 bales of cotton, besides an immense quantity of corn and other grain. It is stated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of our forces. Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up.

Guerrilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and a party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate General Granger. He was not there.

The dispatch boat Rose was blown up by a torpedo on the 14th, killing two men and wounding three.

A dispatch dated April 19th, says an officer from Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's headquarters, to make terms for the surrender of Taylor's command.

FROM SHERMAN.

The Surrender—Bragg and Wade Hampton not Included.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 27th, says the lamentations of the Sherman's army over the assassination of the President, were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant.

The terms granted Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the Middle Division of the West, but excluding the fifth, that of Dick Taylor's, lying west of the Chattahoochie river. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. The principal among the Lieutenant Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation, but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis.

The numbers actually surrendered are 27,400, though more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Gulf States, are included.

Gen. Grant returned to Washington to-day.

FROM TEXAS.

The Conference between Wallace and Slaughter.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Houston Telegraph publishes the details of the conference between Gen. Slaughter, the rebel, and General Wallace, in which the former claims that General Wallace guaranteed in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas protection to slave property, vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico.

A letter from the rebel Major General Walker, however, shows that the terms offered were that they must lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance and accept such terms of amnesty or banishment as the Government would grant.

These terms the Major General rejected, claiming that with three hundred thousand men yet in the field the rebels can achieve their independence.

Jeff Davis's Chance of Escape.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis's movements are that he passed through Charlotte on his way south, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Hampton's, on the 23d. As Gen. Wilson was at Macon on the 21st, and virtually held all northern Georgia, the chances are that Jeff cannot escape.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the quotations for exchange and currency:

	BUYING.	SELLING
New York	par	¼ prem
Philadelphia	par	¼ prem

CURRENCY.

U. S. Legal Tender Treasury Notes	par
National Bank Notes	par
Bank of the State of Indiana	par

OFFICE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, } INDIANAPOLIS, April 29, 1865 }

Money remains tight. Rates of interest 12@18 per cent. Gold 146. Silver 130. Exchange ¼ Eastern money ¼ per cent discount. Government Vouchers 8 to 10 per cent. discount.

WHEAT—$1 25 for choice red—dull

CORN—75c per bushel.

OATS—65c per bushel.

BARLEY—Prime fall $1 per bushel.

HAY—Timothy $22, baled; loose $18.

FLOUR—Extra $8, best family, $8 50@9 00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $25 per barrel; bacon shoulders 14c, bacon ribbed sides 18, clear sides 20, bulk shoulders 14c, bulk sides 15c, sugar cured hams 20c; beef 17c, beef tongues $7 per dozen.

LARD—20c per pound.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee 31 to 33c; raw Sugar 15 to 18c, refined 20 to 22c; New Orleans Molasses $1 20.

APPLES—$6 50@7 00 per barrel for choice winter fruit.

POTATOES—White Neshannocks and Peach Blows $1 00.

EGGS—18c per dozen.

BUTTER—30c. per pound.

FEATHERS—60c per lb, with price drooping.

BEESWAX—45@50c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—14c per lb for choice.

BEANS—$2 10 per bushel for choice.

SEEDS—Flax seed $1 85 per bush; clover seed $18, timothy seed $6.

ONIONS—$2 50@2 75.

LEATHER—Sole, oak, 55@57c; Sole, Buffalo, 45c, Skirting, 57c; Bridle, $60@72 per doz., Upper, $8 45, Calfskins, $2@2 50 per lb.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 18@19c; Dry Salted, 12@15c; Green, 8@8½c, Green Salted, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—$2 10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

From the Independent.

The business of the week has been much curtailed by the mournful scenes passing around. Since our last report only two days of active business have happened, i. e. on Friday and Saturday last, until yesterday. But on these days the demand has improved, the late period of the season impelling purchases, and, with the reduced stocks of goods, no one looking for more firmness in prices to rule throughout the market. Cotton prints have advanced a little and have sold freely. Stocks are being cleared out of first hands. Printing cloths are scarce. An active demand has prevailed for lawns, which are firm. Sheetings and shirtings are higher, with a better inquiry. In woolen goods there is a revival of demand: delaines are very steady, with an active consumption. Fancy cassimeres are in better request, though dress are unsettled, except for the most desirable styles. In foreign fabrics there is a lively movement. Desirable styles of British and Continental goods are in active demand at good prices. The market is bare of the most desirable kinds. French silks are very active, both black and colored. Silk ribbons are in demand at improved prices. Woolens are not so active as ladies' dress goods, but are, nevertheless, steady and improving, both in price and activity. Auction sales of ribbons realized good prices, with a demand that absorbed duplicates and samples. The remainder of the spring season bids fair to show a real improvement on its commencement. The backwardness of dealers has only led to a postponement of consumption. Prices have assumed steadiness of confidence, and with no longer any expectation of a fall in prices, dealers and consumers will come forward and supply all actual wants. Speculative purchases for stock are out of the question, seeing that gold must recede during the summer months to a lower point.

PRINTS.

Merrimac	25	Richmond	21
Cocheco L	22½	American	21
Pacific	23	Duchess, B	17
Sprague	22½	Allens	21
Spalding	20	Amoskeag	18½
Manchester	20	Mourning	19½
Lowell	17½	Providence	22½
Arnolds	18	James Sandrie	27

GINGHAMS.

Holden	—	Glasgow	27
Lancaster	28½	Roanoke	20
Clydesdale	29	Berkshire	29

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	4-4	37½	Pepperell, E		28
Stark	4-4	31½	" R		26
" O	4-4	25	" O		21
Medford	4-4	36	" N		28
Indian Head	4-4	37½	Great Falls, M		24
"	3-4	28½	" S		22
Massachusetts	4-4	31½	Indian Orchard, C		23
"	3-4	20	" N		24
Superior LXL	4-4	21½	" BB		21
Atlantic, N	3-4	—	" W		19
" K	4-4	—	Boot Mills, H		18
" A	4-4	37½	" O		22
" R	4-4	—	" S		24
" H	4-4	36	Dwight, I		17
" M	3-4	22½	" A		20
Amoskeag	4-4	37½	Golden Ridge	4-4	22
Pocasset	4-4	35	Waterville	4-4	29
" K		—	Franklin, A	4-4	22
Hamilton, M		17½	Swift River	4-4	22½
" P		13½	Bedford	3-4	17
Naumkeag, A		23	Pocasset, H	4-4	16
" O		25	" O		24

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4	40	Bay Mills	4-4	30
Wamsutta	4-4	37½	Attawaugan, X	4-4	22
Bates	4-4	32	" XXI	4-4	25
White Rock	4-4	30	Waltham, X		23
Hill's S'mp'r'd'm	7-8	24	Aurora	7-8	20
" "	4-4	27½	Androscoggin	4-4	29
Bartletts	7-8	24	Amoskeag, Z		21
"	4-4	27½	Red Bank	7-8	20
James Mills	7-8	24	"	4-4	23
" "	4-4	17½	Columbia, A	7-8	20
Williamsville	4-4	28	Naumkeag, O	4-4	24
Dwight	4-4	24	Newmarket, C	4-4	21
"	7-8	27½	Pearl River	3-4	14
Hope Company	4-4	26	Langdon	7-8	23
Lonsdale	4-4	28	"	4-4	26

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	60	Washington	29½
York	55	Millard	30
Manchester	42½	Suffolk	38
Oxford	37½	Otis	37½
Union	47½	Blue Hill	32½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	52½	Whittenton, O	30
York	47½	do A	42½
Roanoke	23	do AA	50
American	33½	Uncasville	37½
Lyceall	35	Thorndike	37½

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	—	Hamilton, regular	40½
York, 32 inch	62½	" D	31½
Amoskeag, A C A	75	Pemberton AA	55
" A	65	" X	15
" B	60	Hampden FF	—
" C	56	" DD	—
" D	50	Albany	16½
Conestoga, 4-4	50		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	35	Indian Orchard	18
Laconia	30	Androscoggin	18
Bates	18	Pepperell	30
Naumkeag	30	Pemberton	30

BROWN DRILLS.

Boot Mills	33½	Bennington	32½
Laconia	32½	Globe	3½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	30	Pacific, 1,400	37½

DELAINES.

Manchester	26	Hamilton	26
Pacific	26	Challi	29

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph.] CINCINNATI, April 29.

Flour and wheat dull and prices nominally lower.

Oats declined to 65c, and are dull.

Barley $1 10@1 15 for prime spring and fall.

Whisky dull and declined to $2 06, the sales were 100 barrels at $2 06, and 30 at $2 08.

Provisions quiet, mess pork held at $22; best offer $20; could not have been obtained.

Bulk meats held at 11½c.

No sales of bacon; shoulders sold at 16@16½, packed and country sugar cured hams at 19½, canvassed and packed.

Keg lard sold at 20¼, prime tierces held at 19c.

Groceries unchanged and in good demand.

Gold 146.

Money market easy.

New York Market.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Cotton dull heavy and lower, at 35@46 for middling.

Flour heavy and 10@15c lower; sales at $7 15@7 40 for extra State, $8@8 10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8 10 for trade brands—market closing heavy.

Whisky without decided change, sales at western at $2 10@2 11.

Whisky dull and drooping, except for choice parcels which are very scarce, sales of amber at $1 78 @1 82½.

Corn scarce and firm, with small sales of new yellow at $1 45@1 46.

Oats dull at 80c.

Coffee active and firmer.

Petroleum firm at 33@40c for crude, 55c for refined in bond, and 75@76c for free.

Pork heavier and lower, sales at $22 25@30 25 for new mess, closing at $30 25 cash, $27@27 50 for 1863-4 do cash and regular way, closing at $27 25 cash, $26@26 25 for prime, and $46 50@28 75 for prime mess. Also, 3,100 bbls new mess for May, June and July at sellers' and buyers' option at $30 50 @31 50.

Beef steady at 12@16c for plain mess, and 16@20c for extra mess.

Beef hams firm at 14½@15c.

Shoulders 17@19½c.

Hams and bacon steady, at 18½@16c for Cumberland cut 16½@16½c for long ribbed, and 16½@17c for short ribbed.

Lard irregular and steady at 16@18½c.

Butter firm at previous price 16@16c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Money is more active at 6 per cent on call loans.

Sterling quiet at 109¾@110.

Gold dull, no change in price; opening at 146½, declining to 145⅞, and closing at 146¼.

The steamer Germania, for Europe to-day, takes out $43,000 in specie.

Government stocks are firmer.

MARRIED.

SMITH—CROOKS—At Pulaski, Tenn., on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Chaplain Meridath, of the 5th Ind. Cavalry, Lieut. B. G. Smith, same Regiment, of White county, Ind., to Miss Matilda Jane Crooks, of Cauderdale county, Tennessee.

HALBERT—BURTON—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. V. R. Miller, Mr. Joseph D. Halbert, formerly of Carlisle, Penn., quondam three years' member of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, (Bracken Rangers) to Miss Carrie Burton, of this city.

LAWTON—BINGHAM—On Wednesday evening 26th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. J. T. P. Ingraham, Charles A. Lawton to Fannie R., daughter of J. J. Bingham, Esq., all of this city.

ROSS—KING—Friday evening, April 28th, by the Rev. J. H. Nixon, Mr. Neil Kennedy Ross, of this city, and Miss Jeannie King, daughter of Mr. John King, Spittalton, near Stirling, Scotland.

DIED.

FISHBACK—At Batavia, Ohio, April 25th, John Lowe, youngest son of John and Sarah E. Fishback, in the fourth year of his age.

SWARTZWELTER—In this city, on the evening of the 26th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Bixby, Mr. Joseph Swartzwelter, of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., aged 29 years.

McKINNEY—In Indianapolis, on Wednesday night last, April 26, 1865, Miss Eliza McKinney.

CHARLTON—At the residence of his father, in Switzerland county, Indiana, on Friday morning, April 21st, Dr. Robert Charlton, late Assistant Physician at the Hospital for the Insane, in the 33d year of his age.

ROBERTSON—Of consumption, on the evening of the 23d inst., at his residence in Delphi, Ind., Mr. George Robertson, of the firm of Wood & Robertson, paper makers.

SMITH—In this city, on the 28th inst., William Henry, son of John C. and Eliza Smith, aged 11 years and 9 months.

WILLIAMS—In Morisville, Vermont, April 18th, Othello Oliver Williams, son of Freeman and Sarah M. Williams, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

Special Notices.

"If 'twere done, when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

Why suffer on for weeks and months,
The horror of Dyspeptic pangs,
Or live a martyr unto Headache dire,
Or fight with Ague, Dulness, Vertigo,
And all the pains the human stomach bears,
When PLANTATION BITTERS will afford relief
Speedy and permanent. And more,
They are the pleasantest medicine
That suffering man hath ever swallowed.
Their cures are quick and permanent as quick.
Then suffer not, but instantly procure
A bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS; and thy cheek
Shall bear again the rosy tint of health,
And life be merry as a marriage bell.
my1 d1weod&wtf

THE VENGEANCE OF JEALOUSY.—The Sultan Djamila has recently perpetrated a most atrocious crime in the murder of a beautiful odalisque of the harem. The victim, a peerless Circassian, was remarkable for her luxuriant and lustrous hair, while the winter of age has shed its snow on the wrinkled temples of the Sultana. The Sultan, it appears, was deeply smitten with the beautiful Circassian, and boldly received the caresses of the Sultana, who endeavored by every means to win the Sultan's love. Failing in this, she had the Circassian bowstringed. It was then discovered that she was indebted for her beauty to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. It is said the Sultana is now trying it upon her own blanched tresses, believing she can regain her lord's affection by the magical effect which the AMBROSIA has upon the hair. my1 d1weod&w1w

Twelve Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which every thing new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

It stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the very BEST STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the miner's Medicine *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unadulterated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world, they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors are in various parts abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

my1 d1wrod&w1w

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.

Will cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures *Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains*, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents, by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

mar15 d&w6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET DIRECTING HOW TO SPEEDILY restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

feb17 d&w6m

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. apr3 d&w3m

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Dr. HEBARD, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., 106 Main street, next to the American Express Office, over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases, piles, and sore eyes in the worst stages. No cure no pay. jan3 w6m

WANTED—CANVASSER—At $150 per month, a reliable canvasser in every town and county for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army, as nurse, scout and spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. my1 d&w1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD!

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS,
AS QUICK AS
COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over Fifty Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it a pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry Up a Cough

But loosens it so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

WILL INVARIABLY CURE TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In Cases of CROUP we will guarantee a Cure, If taken in season.

No Family should be Without it!

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 50 CENTS!

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had at any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Oh! listen all people both near and afar,
Coe's Balsam is king—it wages its war
'Gainst hard colds and coughs, consumption and croup,
Submissive to its mandates these enemies all stoop.

Diseases of throat, of the chest and the lungs,
Influenza and asthma, and all other wrongs,
It sets right at once—it is safe, speedy, and sure,
For the old man and infant, for all ages, a cure.

For five years we've offered a hundred dollars reward,
To him who should find its rival in worth,
No takers, have ever ventured into the ring,
And we "Hail to the world, "Coe's Balsam is King

Then proclaim it, ye people, from the east to the west,
That it all known remedies, Coe's Balsam is best,
Loudly its virtues the great market ring,
Coe's Balsam is victor! Coe's Balsam is King!

The largest bottle and the most medicine in the market for the money.

The best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Croup Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.
BROWNING & SLOAN Agents for Indianapolis.
sepl1deow&weowly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Irvin Mothershead, late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is solvent.

ALVIN M. MOTHERSHEAD,
Administrator.

apr25 w3w

CASE, MARSH & WIGGINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Drag Saws, Circular Saws,

SUGAR MILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, Road Scrapers, Coulter Harrows, Double Shovel Plows, &c., &c.

We have just in an entirely new lot of Machinery, and are prepared to repair all kinds of Machines, such as Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, Mill Spindles, Steam Engines, and all kinds of Shafting.

ALSO,

Dealers in Champion Reapers and Mowers, Pitts' celebrated Threshing Machines, &c.

Wareroom and Shop—No. 88 West Washington street, corner of Tennessee street, Indianapolis, Ind.

feb11 d3m1tew&w3m

G. G. G.

"Its shape is exactly a capital G."

Willcox & Gibbs' SEWING MACHINE

IS FAST BECOMING THE GREAT LEADING Family SEWING MACHINE all over the World. It does the finest and neatest work, and all varieties of Family Sewing in the most perfect manner. Its stitch is peculiar to itself, and very elastic. It is entirely noiseless—3,000 stitches per minute. A patented device prevents its being turned backward.

The *Needle, Hemmer, Feller, Corder, Tucker, or Braider*, cannot be set wrong (even by a blind girl).

It received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING MACHINE," at the great "NEW ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the

Indiana State Fair, 1864.

Send for a circular containing full information, notices from the press, testimonials from those using the machine, to

REXFORD & CO., Gen. Agents,
No. 4 West Maryland street,
P. O. Box 1156. Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED.

Superior inducements offered to persons with a small capital. jan25 d6m1tew&w1meow

Portable Flour Mills.

CORN AND FEED MILLS, SMUT MACHINES. For prices and circulars, address,

E. & A. H. NORDYKE,
Richmond, Ind.

mar21 d&w3m

INDIANAPOLIS MARBLE WORKS,

No. 120 South Illinois St.,

NEAR THE SPENCER HOUSE.

ITALIAN, AMERICAN AND STATUARY MARble, of the best quality. Sculpturing, Carving and Engraving, done to order, in the latest and most approved styles of Gravestones and Monumental Work, by STOOKINGS & HERETH.

mar6 d&w3m

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TEN PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK IN the Indianapolis and Cumberland Gravel Road Company is ordered to be paid within thirty days to J. M. Talbott, Treasurer of Company.

T. A. GOODWIN,
Sec. I. & C. G. R. Co.

my2 w2t

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich. my2 w3m

Phœnix Foundry & Machine Works,

West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

OUR CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE HAS NO superior. Our CANE MILLS, for strength and durability, are unsurpassed. They are both fully warranted.

We have a large Wareroom, well filled with Reapers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Evaporators, Scoop Scrapers, Plows, Farm Bells, Sugar Kettles, Grain Bars, &c.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

P. S.—Send for Circular and Price List.

my2 w1m

Notice of Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday in June, 1865, for a License to sell "Intoxicating Liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time," (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises,) for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be drank, are located at No. 304 West Washington street, on Steam Mill Lot No. 31, in Indianapolis, in Centre township, in Marion county, Indiana.

my2 w1w ADAM GOLD.

STATE JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MAY 9, 1865.

INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

Terms--Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

One copy, one year.......................................$2 50

Five copies or more, in one person, one year, each copy...2 25

Ten copies or more, (to one person,) one year, each copy...2 00

An extra copy will be given to the getter-up of each club of twenty, and one copy of the Daily to the getter up of a club of fifty, all sent to one person.

Each of the above clubs will be addressed to one person on the wrapper, with no names of subscribers on the papers.

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the same rates.

DAILY JOURNAL.

To carriers, agents, and news-dealers, per copy...3c

To regular subscribers, when delivered by carrier or agent, per week.................25c.

By mail, (payable in advance,) per year.........$10 00

" " " six months.......6 00

" " " three months.....3 25

" " " one month.........1 25

HOLLOWAY, DOUGLASS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

President Johnson's Views.

The more we learn of Andy Johnson's views the better we like them. They consist with the most sensible part of the expressed policy of his predecessor. He is not rough, but firm—not unmerciful but righteous. His sentiments towards the rebels are of especial interest. These are laid down with a terseness and clearness, as commendable as the sentiments themselves. He is thoroughly impressed with the enormity of the crime of treason. It is to him—what it is in fact—an attempt at national murder; and as such, he means to deal with it. Our President is a Southern man. He belongs to a State that was torn into the Confederacy. He was military Governor of that State when it was partially recovered to the Union. He has had every opportunity of seeing and knowing the misery and agony that result from treason, and this knowledge has taught him how to treat wickedness so diabolical.

We need just such a man as Andy Johnson. May He who nerved the arm of Samuel to hew Agag in pieces, strengthen that of our Chief Magistrate to execute righteousness and judgment. The leaders of this diabolical rebellion are almost universally unrepentant. They are just as arrogant, just as boasting, just as malicious as they were four years ago. It is no sorrow to them to-day that they never deprived themselves of a single ration to save the life or mitigate the sufferings of a starving Union prisoner. They haughtily demand the services of Federal officers in the streets of conquered Richmond, and whipped though they are, their prejudice and their hatred are undiminished. They would to-day butcher us if they could, and it will undoubtedly be their delight to tell their children of their atrocities against the North—representing them as deeds of heroism, instead of fiendish crimes.

When we have to deal with such men, it is providential that one sits at our national helm who says that "Treason, the highest crime known to the law, shall be punished. It shall be made odious to every Union man in the Government. It shall be paid for out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. The deluded masses shall have amnesty offered them, but all political leaders shall be punished justly, and without anger." Amen, and amen! to this.

At this moment has arrived the word that Johnston's army and Mosby's gang have, as if they were afraid of the consequences, demanded terms for their own surrender, which, if accepted by us, would not only leave the serpent alive, but grant to him the possession of his poisonous fangs. It heartily rejoices us to know that our President, and our Commander-...

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

—BY THE—

EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION,

195 & 197 Broadway, N. Y.,

OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings,

Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo, Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c., valued at

$500,000.

Distribution is made in the following manner:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the certificate or order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, and can then send One Dollar and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our sealed envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article *worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars,*

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn, and its value. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION

would call attention to the fact of its being the original and largest Gift Association in the country. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names.

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, $100; Jas. Hargraves, 821 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, $100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, $200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, $125; J. F. Shaw, 224 East 24th street, N. Y., Piano, value, $350; Mrs Chas J. Nevis, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, $300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, $200; Mrs E. Penniman, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, $125; Oscar M. Allen, Co. B, 14th Reg. Ind. Vols., Nashville, Tenn., Watch, value, $65; Rowland B. Patterson, Co. D, 10th Iowa Vet. Volunteers, Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs Abbey J. Parsons, Spring-...

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief & Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents a Bottle.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Indianapolis, Ind., April 24th, 1865.

C. W. SANBORN, ELISHA M. DAY AND URIAH C. Day.

You are hereby notified that Lemuel Van Laningham, David S. Beely, Angelina Nallert, Jas Snigrove and David V. Culley, Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter of the City of Indianapolis, will meet at my office, room No. 8, Glenn's Block, in the said City of Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appraising and assessing the damages and benefits (if there be any) accruing to the owner or owners of the land or lots through which it is proposed to open an alley, eight feet wide, through Out-Lot numbered one hundred and sixty (160), running west from Pitts street to the first alley west of said street.

By direction of the Common Council.

C. S. BUTTERFIELD, City Clerk.

apr25 d&w1t

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS. Marion Court of Common Pleas.

Whereas, John Klingensmith, Michael Klingensmith, Henry Klingensmith, Daniel Klingensmith, Samuel Klingensmith, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Sourwine, Mary, wife of Michael Keppel, Catharine, wife of Jabe Rhea, Margaret, wife of Samuel Millar, Oliver Klingensmith, Israel Klingensmith, Joseph Klingensmith, who is a minor, Flora, wife of James Smith, Priscilla, wife of Henry Fisk, Delila, wife of James A. Arimen, and Lucinda Klingensmith, the next of kin and heirs at law of one David Klingensmith, have filed their petition in the Marion Court of Common Pleas of the State of Indiana, showing to the said Court that the said David, late a resident and citizen of the said County of Marion, has absented himself from his usual place of residence and gone to parts unknown for the space of more than five years, leaving property, both personal and real, without having made any sufficient provision for the management of the same, and, whereas, the said petitioners further show that said property is suffering waste for want of proper care.

Now, therefore, the said David Klingensmith, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that at the next term of said Court, to be begun and holden at the said County of Marion, on the first Monday in June, A. D., 1865, such proceedings will be had to administer on the estate of the said David Klingensmith, as to estates of persons deceased.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk.

By W. C. Smock, Deputy.

Barbour & Jackson, Attorneys. apr25 w3w

An Ordinance Relative to University Square.

WHEREAS, SOME MALICIOUS PERSON OR persons have at different times broken down and destroyed the fences and gates that surround the enclosure of University Square, and maliciously walked across the garden portions of said enclosure; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, That the gates of said enclosure be fastened, and no person, except those employed upon the improvements, be allowed within said enclosure for two years from this date, or until the same shall be opened for public use by order of the Council, and any person found within said enclosure, or breaking down or injuring the fences, gates or trees, or any person climbing over or upon any of the fences or gates, shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be fined in a sum of not more than fifty, or less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication for two weeks successively in the Weekly Indiana State Journal.

1865. SPRING TRADE. 1865.

NEW GOODS.

A beautiful and carefully selected stock of French, German, English *and* American Manufacture, *is now on sale at my*

FIRST-CLASS

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

19 North Pennsylvania Street,

Two Doors South of the Post Office.

I have great pleasure in saying that all my regular customers have already given their orders —and a great number of new customers added.

LOUIS SCHOLTZ.

april d&w

SUGARETTES.

Lung and Throat Sugarettes,

Worm Expelling Sugarettes,

Soothing Sugarettes,

Cathartic Sugarettes,

Anodyne and Astringent Sugarettes,

Tonic and Invigorating Sugarettes.

These are the best FAMILY MEDICINES now offered to the public—they are also cheapest—they are the most reliable.

Why swallow nauseous doses when you can use medicines so completely commingled with sugar as to be most pleasant to the taste, as well as most efficient?

If your Children are fretful use Madame Goldsmith's

SOOTHING SUGARETTES.

If your Children are troubled with Worms use

Madame Goldsmith's Sugarettes,

And you will never use any other.

For all diseases use

Madame Goldsmith's Sugarettes,

And health will invariably follow

Sold by BROWNING & SLOAN, W. B. BRYAN, J. W. SMELSER, Indianapolis, Ind. apr1 w3m

Daily, Keefer & Rush,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

South Meridian Street,

(East End Union Depot,)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Offer exclusively at Wholesale a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES.